U.S. Department of the Treasury Financial Management Service

15th Annual Government Financial Management Conference "New Horizons for Financial Accountability and Management"

EEO Cases and the Financial Impact on Federal Agencies

Richard W. Furcolo, Administrative Judge

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Our Mission is to -

ERADICATE EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION AT THE WORKPLACE

Our Vision

A strong and prosperous nation secured through a fair and inclusive workplace.

Our Responsibility

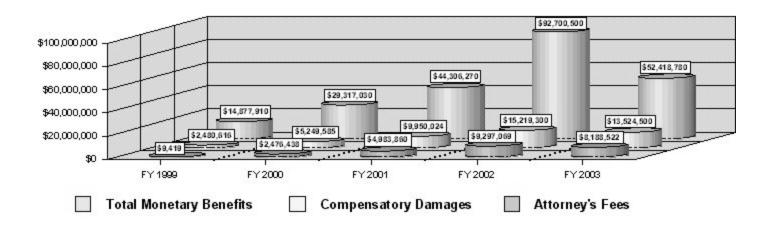
We promote equality of opportunity in the workplace and enforce Federal laws prohibiting employment discrimination.

Remedies

EEOC's policy is to seek full and effective relief for each and every victim of discrimination. The remedies may include:

- posting a notice to all employees advising them of their rights under the laws EEOC enforces and their right to be free from retaliation;
- corrective or preventive actions taken to cure or correct the source of the identified discrimination;
- nondiscriminatory placement in the position the victim would have occupied if the discrimination had not occurred;
- compensatory damages;
- attorney's fees;
- back pay (with interest if applicable) and lost benefits; and
- stopping the specific discriminatory practices involved.

FY 1999 – FY 2003 Monetary Benefits Awarded at Hearings Stage



Monetary Benefits Awarded in Federal Sector Hearings FY 2003

Total Monetary Benefits: \$52,418,780

Compensatory Damages: \$13,524,500

Attorney's Fees: \$8,188,522

EEOC Performance and Accountability Report FY 2004

- EEOC received 9,027 requests for Federal Sector hearings and 7,831 appeals
- \$45.5 million in monetary benefits for complainants awarded by Administrative Judges in hearings
- \$22 million in monetary benefits for complainants by securing compliance with appellate orders

Significant Factors

- Significant factors affecting EEOC's workload in the federal-sector are the volume of complaints filed and hearings and appeals requests and the efficiency and effectiveness of complaint processing among the different federal agencies.
- Each agency's management focus and culture impacts on the EEO climate at the federal agency and, consequently, the number and complexity of complaints initiated.
- EEOC's workload in hearings and appeals is tied to the volume of complaints filed that are not resolved successfully at the agency level.

Stages of the EEO Dispute Process 29 C.F.R. Part 1614

- Pre Complaint
- Counseling
- Formal Filing
- Investigation
- Post Investigation with resolution
- Proposed Disposition
- Final Agency Decision without a Hearing
- Hearing
- Final Agency Decision After Hearing
- Appeal

- Source:
- ADR Savings, GSA Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, <u>The Cost</u> Savings Associated With the Air Force Alternative Dispute Resolution Program (1996)
- Available at: www.houston.feb.gov/adr_savings.htm

- Pre Complaint \$822.78
- Counseling \$1,360.03
- Filed Formal \$787.08
- Investigation \$3,213.44
- Post Investigation w/resolution \$2,231.12
- Proposed Disposition \$2,854.90
- Final Agency Decision w/o Hearing \$1,521.00
- Hearing \$6,041.20
- Final Agency Decision After EEOC Hearing \$2,281.50
- TOTAL \$21,113.05 *

- * Does not include cost of settlements estimated at \$15,537.00
- * Does not include indirect case processing costs estimated at \$8,000.00
- * Does not include Appeal costs estimated at \$136,083.00
- * All figures are based on data from 1988

- Air Force Legal Services Agency/Central Labor Law Office (AFLSA/CLLO) estimated that, depending on the circumstances of the complaint, the cost of each complaint going through the process up to a Final Agency Decision is between \$40,000 and \$80,000
- Total Potential Cost = \$162,390 \$310,390
- Agency cannot turn off the process if no discrimination is found

Coordination

"Coordinating efforts across federal agencies is key to reaching the shared goal of ensuring a bias-free workplace. It is essential that the Federal government present a clear and uniform message that will prevent employment discrimination and promote greater compliance with federal EEO mandates."

EEOC Chair, Cari M. Dominguez

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is a process in which a third party neutral assists in resolving disputes by using various techniques to reach a resolution acceptable to the parties

- Voluntary
- Neutral
- Confidential
- Enforceable

ADR Benefits

- Used properly, ADR can provide fast and cost effective results while at the same time improving workplace communication and morale
- ADR offers the parties the opportunity for an early, informal resolution of disputes in a mutually-satisfactory fashion Complainants can avoid costly attorney's fees
- Agency can minimize the use of investigators, legal staff, official time, and court reporter fees
- Working relationships can improve rather than deteriorate due to ongoing legal battles, and overall employee morale can be enhanced when the agency is viewed as open-minded and cooperative in seeking to resolve EEO disputes

FY 2004 ADR Usage in Pre-Complaint Stage

Department of the Treasury

- Total Work Force: 128,317
- Total Completed Counselings: 1,661
- ADR Offers: 1,651
- ADR Offer rate: 99.40%
- Accepted into ADR: 346
- ADR Election rate: 20.96%
- ADR Participation rate: 20.83%
- ADR Closures: 371
- ADR Settlements: 163
- ADR Withdrawals from EEO Process: 73
- Total ADR Resolutions: 236
- ADR Resolution rate: 63.61%

Conclusions

- Litigated Federal Sector EEO complaints can cost between \$162,390 - \$310,390
- ADR saves time, increases productivity
- ADR participants overwhelmingly approve of the ADR process

Resources

• U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

www.eeoc.gov

Washington Field Office - Administrative Judge of the Day (202) 419-0700

Federal Executive Board – Houston

www.houston.feb.gov ADR Cost Savings Study (1996)

General Accounting Office

Alternative Dispute Resolution, Employers' Experience with ADR in the Workplace (1997)

U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary

 $\underline{www.dol.gov}$

Alternative Dispute Resolution - Total Cost Comparisons (2005)

U.S. Department of Justice

www.doj.gov

Report to the Steering Committee

Interagency Alternative Dispute Resolution Working Group (2004)